

ARIZONA ADMITTED TO SISTERHOOD OF STATES

People Rejoice at Arrival of Boon Of Complete Control of Commonwealth's Affairs

PHOENIX, Feb. 14.—With the simplicity that in matters official has come to be designated as "Jeffersonian"—characteristic of that part of the West that was last to be surrendered to civilization by the Red Man—Geo. W. P. Hunt was inaugurated as the first state governor of Arizona today. A few hours earlier in the day, word had come by telegraph from the national capital that President Taft had signed the proclamation admitting Arizona into the Union—the last of the territories on contiguous soil and the 48th state of the Union.

The ceremonies attendant upon the birth of the state and the induction into office of its first executive were entirely devoid of the pomp and display that usually accompany inaugurations. No uniforms glittering with gold lace were in evidence. The military was conspicuous by its absence, for the new governor is averse to ostentation. There was but a meager display of even the silk hat and the frock coat, which only a few years ago invaded Arizona. It was a simple affair throughout—Phoenix has witnessed much more ceremonious functions.

Accompanied by a number of the newly elected state officers and a few close friends, Governor Hunt, who began life in Arizona a quarter of a century ago as a waiter in a small mining camp restaurant at Globe, walked to the capitol building. It is just about a mile from the center of the city out broad Washington street, flanked on either side by unbroken lines of palms to the white stone Capitol, which looks out over the city. Others rode in street cars, automobiles, carriages or on horseback to the scene of the inauguration and when the governor and his escort arrived on foot, the lawn and flower lined walks of the capitol grounds were crowded with cheering Arizonans, joyous in the first flush of complete citizenship. The large majority of them will this year for the first time cast their votes for a president of the United States.

The inauguration ceremonies were brief. After a prayer by Rev. Seaborn Crutchfield, who was chaplain of the constitutional convention over which Mr. Hunt presided, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Edward Kent, of the territorial supreme court, his last official act in that capacity. Richard E. Sloan, Arizona's last territorial governor stood beside his successor. Then followed the inaugural address in which Governor Hunt promised the new state a "Golden Rule" administration and pledged anew his fealty to the constitution which he helped to frame.

GOVERNOR HUNT'S ADDRESS

After taking the oath Governor Hunt said in part:

In the name of the sovereign people of Arizona, who gave it, and who have at once the right and power to take it away, I accept the responsibility conferred upon me.

I accept it with a clear conception of its immensity, keenly conscious of my own weakness and inadequacy, but with perfect faith that out of a determination to serve faithfully will come compensation for all personal shortcomings, and of an honest desire to reflect the people's will, a successful and beneficial administration.

I accept this responsibility not vain-gloriously, but in verity humbled by the great honor it conveys, and with mind and heart alive to the realization that in failure that honor will be turned to dishonor and the "well done" which signifies a race well run become a reproach and a disgrace.

There is neither thought nor desire in my mind that my administration as the first governor of the State of Arizona, shall live in history as excelling the administrations to come after. I would rather here express, as I hold the wish, that Arizona and the governors she will hereafter elect may continue to be progressive, and that my administration may simply be so patterned as to encourage the growth of an awakened and continually awakening public spirit and conscience, and point the way for administrations steadily broadening, enlarging and developing.

I have neither hope nor ambition that it may be said of me in after years that "he was the best governor Arizona ever had," but I have the hope, ambition and determination to so discharge my public trust that it will be said of me that "he started the state off right."

Arizona is progressive and Arizona is democratic. This fact has been clearly and simply demonstrated. I believe that I may without egotism suggest that my selection as the state's first chief executive is in a sense by reason of the views I have held and freely expressed, typical of that progressiveness, of that democracy. Whether this is true or not, it can do no harm if I choose to assume that such is the case and to strive, in turn, to typify by my conduct in office the states progressiveness and democracy.

The incidents of Arizona's struggle for statehood, and the steadfast devotion to principle displayed by her people, have been of a nature designed to give her and them high rank among the states and people classed as progressive, and it is my hope that her course may be so directed and her affairs so attended as to justify, in the years to come, the faith her beginning has inspired; that she may continue to be the inspiration her first example has kindled; that her progressiveness may be so steady, so consistent and so wise as to silence the carping of skeptics, discredit the objections of critics, confound the efforts of enemies and light the way of true progress to the people of older, safer, saner and less frequently mentioned commonwealths.

As my administration, so far as my conduct can insure it, will be progressive, so will it be democratic—not in the narrow partisan sense the use of the word too frequently implies, but in the Jeffersonian sense denoting equality, simplicity, unostentation and economy. The office of the governor will be open every working hour, every working day in the year, and I think I may safely say many hours beside. And when I say "open" I mean open to all alike—to the rich and poor, the high and low, the young and old, of either sex, of whatever race, of every religion and political creed. By none of these tokens shall preference be shown to any visitor, nor by any of them shall the rights of one individual be appraised at a higher valuation than the rights of another.

To my mind it is not sufficient that taxes shall be reduced, that great enterprises shall flourish, that culture shall increase—all worthy objects; it is more important that whatever taxes may be levied shall be wisely expended for the benefit of all alike, and that the burden thereon may fall in just proportion upon the shoulders of the rich and poor. It is important that there shall be exercised at all times a wise economy, but there can be no wiser economy than to make the citizens of our state a happy and contented people, and I shall ask no higher praise, when my tenure of office shall be ended, than to have it said that in some measure I added to the happiness and contentment—and, therefore, in its most tangible form, the advancement—of the citizenry of the state. Many smaller duties, to be sure, surround it, but this I hold to be the one great duty of government, and as the head of Arizona's government I have fixed my eyes upon it.

Therefore, while I shall endeavor, as I have said, to gain some distinction for my administration as a business administration, it shall not be a dollar administration. With whatever of system, economy and business ability we shall proceed, the dollar will not be placed above manhood, nor wealth above humanity. The advantages that come of a state's material richness shall be kept ever in view, and the general desire for government economically administered have high place in the administration's policy, but wherever and whenever a reform may be instituted or a recommendation made giving practical promise of great good to a great number, without infringement upon the rights of others, the thought of expense, so it will be well within the value of the promised benefit, shall in no wise deter the institution of such reform or the promulgation of such recommendation.

Nor do I expect, by a policy giving thought first to all our own citizens, to repel the stranger, nor the rich more than the poor, who seeks a home, recreation or investment within our borders. Our valleys, our mesas and our mountains are pregnant with opportunity for many thousands, and it shall be my aim to show to the outside world that the advantages we offer are real and that the welcome which awaits the stranger, be he capitalist, professional man or laborer, far from being hostile, is of a character to insure the safety of his rights, of life, liberty or property, and his capital, of money, of brain or of brawn.

I wish to renew my allegiance, not only to the letter but to the spirit of the Arizona constitution, and to express again my faith in the wisdom of its progressive provisions.

As a believer in the provisions of our constitution, and as a sworn servant of the people chosen after the manner prescribed therein, I solemnly pledge myself to not only administer the affairs of state in strict conformity with the constitution's dictates, but to utilize whatever power my office may possess—should such use of power ever be found necessary—and whatever power my individual efforts may be potent to invoke, to insure the full acquiescence in its provisions of all branches of the government. I am sure that such an exercise of executive authority will never be required; but with the statement I have in mind, I adjure the loyal, patriotic citizens of Arizona who have been chosen as legislators, and whom I shall call together at the earliest date allowed by law, to faithfully, wisely and expeditiously obey and discharge the constitution's mandates, not forgetting that at the head of the list is a mandate of that people whose spirit rides the air—whose existence, not expressed in documentary form but as a party pledge, is known to all—the mandate to restore to the constitution the popular right to recall unfaithful, dishonest and corrupt judicial officers.

It is not my purpose at this time to enter into the making of executive recommendations to the legislature, nor to discuss in detail questions of public policy, but as an emergency measure I cannot refrain from suggesting that one of the earliest acts of the legislature should be the enactment of an anti-lobbying law which will not only obviate the annoyance to members by the importunities of agents interested in special legislation, and prevent the use of the legislative chambers and the capitol building by such agents, except under proper and legal restrictions, but will also require, by public registration or otherwise, compliance with such conditions as will disclose the identity, the employment and the purpose of every lobbyist in the city having business or desiring communication with the legislature, or as such, with a member thereof.

I bespeak for my associates the administration of the affairs of state, as for myself, the people's sympathy, confidence and co-operation. I promise the best that is in me. I think I can promise the best that is in my fellow officers. I promise—even at the risk of over working, as the best phrase since Lincoln's time has been overworked, a phrase which of late has come into frequent use—I promise a Rule of the People, and in their name I accept this great and grave responsibility which they have conferred and at their will can take away. At the close of my stewardship I shall return the emblem of my brief authority, whatever of error may be recorded thereon free from stain or dishonor, disloyalty, selfishness or meanness of purpose.

The other state officers who, with the governor, immediately assumed their new duties are: Secretary of state, Sidney P. Osborn; state treasurer, D. F. Johnson; state auditor, J. C. Callaghan; attorney general, Geo. Purdy Bullard; superintendent of public instruction, C. O. Case; corporation commissioners, F. A. Jones, A. W. Cole, W. P. Geary.

The new governor of Arizona is a native of Missouri and still on the sunny side of 50. He comes from revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather having been an officer under Capt. Paul Jones. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a Shriner and an Elk. His mother was a first cousin of Richard Yates, war governor of Illinois. Mr. Hunt came to Arizona in the early eighties and "punched" a burro into Globe, where his first employment was in a restaurant. Later he became a clerk in the Old Dominion Commercial company of which he is now president and largest owner.

Seven years ago he married Miss Ellison, a native of Arizona and daughter of one of the pioneer ranchers of the territory. They have one daughter, Virginia. Like her husband, Mrs. Hunt cares little for display. She likes the simple life of the ranch best, is an excellent horsewoman and an expert shot. Her vacations are spent on the Ellison ranch in the Sierra Ancha mountains, 100 miles from Globe, in one of the most isolated parts of the new state. She goes to and from the ranch on horseback, carrying her little daughter with her.

Arizona enters the union with 113,020 square miles of land within its borders, and a fraction more than two inhabitants to each square mile. The territory was acquired from Mexico by cession in 1847 and the Gadsden purchase in 1853, when it was made a county in New Mexico and called Dona Ana. In 1854 an effort was made to organize a territory, a memorial being introduced in the legislature of New Mexico to the effect. Two years later a convention was held at Tucson, and Nathan P. Cook elected delegate to Congress. He was not seated.

In 1857 Sylvester Mowrey was elected, and likewise not allowed a seat. In April 1860 a constitutional convention was held at Tucson, a constitution drafted and territorial officers elected, but it was not until the civil war that President Lincoln signed the act which created the territory of Arizona. An inkstand of elaborate design, made from Arizona silver was fashioned for his use in signing the bill, but it arrived too late.

The first territorial officers were appointed by Lincoln, and they made the journey by teams overland, entering the territory late in December. The flag was raised and the government of Arizona proclaimed at Navajo Springs, December 29, 1863. John N. Goodwin was the first governor. The first election was held on July 18. Charles D. Poston was chosen first delegate to congress, and a legislature of 27 members elected.

The first legislature convened at Prescott, September 25, 1864. The capital was moved from Prescott to Tucson in 1867 and then back to Prescott in 1877. Soon after it was moved to Phoenix where it will remain until 1925, according to the enabling act.

Arizona's efforts to acquire statehood began nearly twenty years ago. In the early eighties a constitutional convention was assembled, an organic law drafted and ratified by vote of the people, but admission was withheld. On two different occasions bills granting statehood were passed by the house of representatives only to be rejected by the senate. In June, 1910, both houses for the first time concurred in a bill granting Arizona and New Mexico separate statehood, the measure being finally approved June 20, 1910.

Then followed the constitutional convention at which the majority disregarded warnings from Washington and wrote into the constitution the initiative, referendum and recall. The latter as applicable to the judiciary was eliminated at the first state election as a necessary condition to admission imposed by President Taft.

The legislature will meet March 15 when it will elect Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst, chosen by advisory vote, as United States senators. A large majority of the members are pledged to resubmit to the people the reincorporation of the recall of judges into the constitution. It is generally believed that an amendment favoring equal suffrage will be submitted at the same time.

Arizona's chief industry is copper mining. In production of copper, Arizona leads all states in the Union. Agriculture has also thrived, encouraged by federal reclamation projects and Arizona has the largest unbroken forest in the world—about 10,000 square miles of yellow pines.

White House Packed by Hundreds Anxious to See Last State Formally Admitted

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14. — Moving picture men made valentines at the White House today which may go into the records of the government and go down to future generations. From the time the President signed the proclamation admitting Arizona to statehood to the hour when he took a short stroll in the White House grounds with Mrs. Taft, the moving picture men were busy.

They clicked off thousands of feet of films while President Taft was at his desk, and caught many prominent men as they entered and left, and to wind up the day they "grabbed" a group of newspaper men as they stood talking to prominent personages in the ante-room of the President's office. The films will be submitted to the President within a few days.

Just How It Happened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14. — To the accompaniment of the whirr of three moving picture machines and the click of a battery of cameras lined along the wall of the executive office, President Taft at 10 o'clock this morning signed the proclamation admitting Arizona to the Union as the forty-eighth state, and at the same time completed the chain of states from ocean to ocean, and eliminated the last territorial form of government in continental United States except that of the District of Columbia. After he signed the duplicate which is to be forwarded to Arizona for filing in the state's archives, the President looked up smilingly, and said: "Well there you are."

He used a gold pen which was later presented to Postmaster General Hitchcock. The room was crowded during the ceremony by all the Arizonans at the capital, and numerous other high officials and members of the press.

Immediately after the signing Taft sent to the Senate the nomination of R. E. Sloan, former territorial governor, to be United States judge of the District of Arizona. The President then sent the following message to Sloan:

"I have this morning signed the proclamation declaring Arizona to be

a state of the Union. I congratulate the people of this, our newest commonwealth, upon the realization of long-cherished ambition. My best wishes to the retiring and the incoming officials."

Another Washington Story.

Special to the Journal-Miner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14. — The President at 10 o'clock said: "Are you all ready, then shoot," and picked up a pen and glanced over the Arizona statehood proclamation and surrounded by Ralph H. Cameron, J. Lorenzo Hubbell, Robert A. Kirk, Ira M. Bond, White, J. E. Morrison, H. A. Smith, A. F. Potter, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel, Secretary Wilson, of the cabinet, and twenty others, a dozen photographers four with moving pictures, machines, the President signed the proclamation and arose. He said, "I did not know I had a background of such distinguished citizens."

Postmaster General Hitchcock was given the pen, and Ira M. Bond the blotter.

Cameron and Hubbell went to the State department about the proclamation, also turning over property to the state.

Sydney Bieher gave a statehood banquet to the Arizonans in the city. Local and eastern papers and magazines are printing pictures of the signing of the statehood proclamation.

The Cameron bill providing for the United States to transfer the furniture and fixtures of the capitol building over to the state of Arizona is now a law. Cameron has introduced bills providing for \$100,000 to construct bridges over the San Carlos and Gila rivers in the state of Arizona; also granting right of way in the Grand Canyon National Monument Reservation to the Grand Canyon Scenic Railway company; also to pay the board which canvassed the election returns \$2020 and the unexpended balance for election expenses, to be transferred to the state; also to hold United States court in Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson and Globe.

The President transmits to the House the Attorney General's request for an appropriation of \$6000 to pay the salary of the United States judge.

Statehood Tree Planted in Prescott's Beautiful Plaza.

(From Thursday's Daily)

Brief but impressive ceremonies were observed yesterday on the plaza in ushering in statehood for Arizona, and to make the great day worthy of history in the future, the grand lodge of Masons in session in the city participated in a body. At exactly noon over one hundred members of this order marched in a body from their temple to the site selected where the ceremonies were to take place. Preceding their arrival the Prescott Brass Band rendered many patriotic airs, in which over five hundred children from the public schools and St. Joseph's Academy joined in singing.

These boys and girls were clustered around the Rough Rider monument, presenting a picture that has never before been witnessed in this city, and which was an inspiring scene, serving as an earnest of the future to commemorate the natal day of the new state. The site selected for the statehood ceremonies was where a native white oak tree over twenty feet high was awaiting its new home, and around which the Masons were clustered.

Stepping to the front, Rev. H. W. Lath, of the Congregational church, asked a divine blessing, when Grand Master H. A. Morgan, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Arizona placed the first spadeful of dirt in the opening, with a few appropriate remarks this prominently known Arizonan dedicated the day and on behalf of his brethren and the people, welcomed the dawn of a new era. The spadeful was of gold, silver and copper, comprising the three principal metals of the newest state of the Union, and also emphasizing its main industry.

Judge Doan delivered the oration. He said, in part, after thanking the citizens of Prescott for asking the retiring Masonic Grand officers to officiate at the tree-planting:

"While we are glad today to accept the sacred boon of statehood, we shall take up joyously the full responsibility of the gift. Arizona will never fail when called upon to con-

tribute her share in patriotism and devotion to the Nation's cause. We feel justified in prophesying this, not because of our material advancement, but because of the character of our citizens, who have struggled with and conquered the elements of a frontier country.

"I am glad your people have selected a native oak of Arizona, with which to commemorate the day of her admission to statehood. As this tree strikes its roots into the neighboring soil of your park, as it gathers strength into its branches, so may our state policies grow and strengthen. So may we do our duties, that Arizona, in all questions pertaining to her health and strength, may be well grounded."

Mayor Morris Goldwater asked that in the first hour of statehood the citizens of Arizona remember with pride the progress made as a territory.

"I have not been a resident of the state of Arizona long enough to have forgotten her glory as a territory. As we gather to celebrate this greatest day, let us not forget the many good years spent here. Let us admit that, Republican or Democratic, the administration under the territorial form of government has been a good one.

"We cannot tell what the future holds in store. We hope the new state shall grow in nobility, wealth and power, until her star shall shine the peer of any of the others that make the grand galaxy of the American flag."

The prettiest event of the day was when native born men and women, boys and girls were requested to step forward and place the soil into the opening where the tree was resting. Hundreds availed themselves of this patriotic duty, and after an hour of diligent work, the emblem of statehood was securely moulded in its new home. The oak is set about one hundred feet opposite to where the white mountain cedar was planted on July 4, 1910, by Governor Sloan, and which is in thrifty state of growth.

Journal-Miner for First-class job work